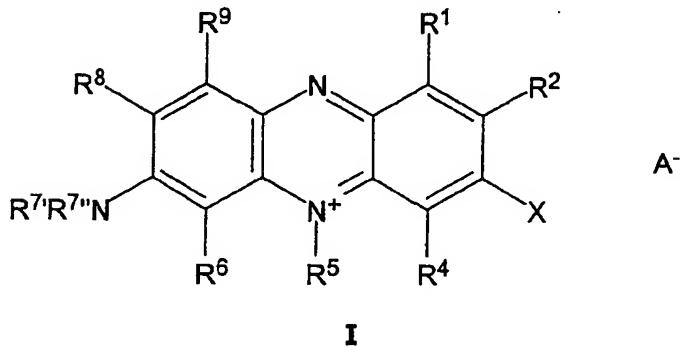


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of all claims in the application.

**LISTING OF THE CLAIMS**

Claim 1. (Previously presented) Halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds of a purity of at least 85 mole-% having the following general chemical formula I:



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^{7''}$ ,  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  are selected independently of each other from a group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, amino, aminoalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate, cyanate, isocyanate, mercapto, carboxy, the salt thereof, carbonic acid ester, sulfo, the salt thereof, sulfoester, lower alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl and alicyclic heteroradicals,  $R^5$  is selected from a group consisting of lower alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted aryl and heteroaryl,  $X$  is a halogen or a pseudohalogen and  $A^-$  is an acid anion.

Claim 2. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 1, characterized in that R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7'</sup>, R<sup>7''</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> are selected independently of each other from a group consisting of hydrogen and lower alkyl.

Claim 3.(Original) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 2, characterized in that lower alkyl is methyl or ethyl.

Claim 4. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 1, characterized in that R<sup>5</sup> is aryl.

Claim 5. (Original) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 4, characterized in that aryl is phenyl.

Claim 6. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 1, characterized in that X is chlorine, bromine or thiocyanate.

Claim 7. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 1, characterized in that they are selected from a group comprising i) 3-chloro-7-N, N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium salt, ii) 3-bromo-7-N,N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium salt, iii) 3-bromo-7-N, N-diethylamino-5-phenyl-phenazinium salt and iv) 7-amino-2,8-dimethyl-3-thiocyanato-5-phenyl-phenazinium salt.

Claim 8. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 7, characterized in that the salt is selected from a group consisting of chloride, bromide, hydrogen sulfate and tetrafluoroborate.

Claim 9. (Previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 7, characterized in that they are selected from a group consisting of i)3-chloro-7-N, N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium chloride, ii) 3-bromo-7-N,N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium bromide, iii) 3-bromo-7-N, N-diethylamino-5-phenyl-phenazinium bromide and iv) 7-amino-2, 8-dimethyl-3-thiocyanato-5-phenyl-phenaziniumtetrafluoroborate.

Claim 10. (previously presented) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 1, obtainable according to the following method: a) forming a diazonium compound by diazotization of a monomeric phenazinium compound comprising at least one primary amino group in the presence of mineral acid and diazotization means in a first reaction step, b) reacting the diazonium compound in a second reaction step to the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compound in the presence of mineral acid and halide or pseudohalide, wherein the first and the second reaction steps are both run in one single vessel.

Claim 11. (Previously presented) A method of preparing the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds in accordance with claim 1, comprising the following reaction steps: a) forming a diazonium compound by

diazotization of a monomeric phenazinium compound comprising at least one primary amino group in the presence of mineral acid and diazotization means in a first reaction step, b) reacting the diazonium compound in a second reaction step to the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compound in the presence of mineral acid and halide or pseudohalide, characterized in that the first and the second reaction steps are both run in one single vessel.

Claim 12. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the mineral acid is selected from a group consisting of hydrogen halides, sulfuric acid, tetrafluoroboric acid, hexafluorophosphoric acid, phosphoric acid and the mixtures thereof with the proviso that no hydrogen halide is used in the preparation of the pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds.

Claim 13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the diazotization means is metal nitrite or nitrosylsulfuric acid.

Claim 14. (Original) The method according to claim 13, characterized in that the metal nitrite is sodium nitrite.

Claim 15. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the halide is added in the form of hydrogen halide and/or in the form of a metal halide.

Claim 16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 15, characterized in that

the metal halide is selected from a group consisting of transition metal halides.

Claim 17. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 16, characterized in that the transition metal halides are selected from a group consisting of copper (I) halides, copper (II) halides, nickel (II) halides and iron (II) halides.

Claim 18. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the halide is selected from a group consisting of fluoride, chloride and bromide.

Claim 19. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the pseudohalide is selected from a group consisting of cyanate (-OCN), thiocyanate (-SCN), isocyanate (-NCO) and isothiocyanate (-NCS).

Claim 20. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, comprising the following method steps: i) mixing the monomeric phenazinium compounds, comprising at least one primary amino group, with the mineral acid, ii) next heating to a temperature above room temperature, iii) adding the halide or pseudohalide iv) adding the diazotization means.

Claim 21. (Original) The method according to claim 20, characterized in that, in the preparation of the halogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds, the mineral acid is hydrogen halide and step iii) is eliminated.

Claim 22. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, characterized in that the following halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds are prepared: a)3-chloro-7-N, N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium chloride, b) 3-bromo-7-N,N-dimethylamino-2-methyl-5-phenyl-phenazinium bromide, c) 3-bromo-7-N, N-diethylamino-5-phenyl-phenazinium bromide, d) 7-amino-2, 8-dimethyl-3-thiocyanato-5-phenyl-phenaziniumtetrafluoroborate.

Claim 23. (Previously presented) An acidic bath for electrolytically depositing a copper deposit, containing at least one halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compound in accordance with claim 1.

Claim 24. (Original) The bath according to claim 23, characterized in that the phenazinium compounds are contained in a concentration of from 0.00005-0. 1 g/l.

Claim 25. (Previously presented) The bath according to claim 23, characterized in that it additionally contains compounds selected from a group consisting of nitrogen- containing sulfur compounds and polymeric nitrogen compounds.

Claim 26. (Original) The bath according to claim 25, characterized in that the concentration of the nitrogen-containing sulfur compounds and the polymeric nitrogen compounds contained together in the bath is from 0.0001-0. 50 g/l.

Claim 27. (Previously presented) Use of the bath according to claim 23 for depositing a mirror bright, leveled copper deposit for the purpose of producing decorative surfaces.

Claim 28. (Previously presented) Use of the bath according to claim 23 for forming a copper deposit on printed circuit board material.

Claim 29. (previously presented) Use of the bath according to claim 23 for forming a copper deposit on semiconductor substrates.

Claim 30. (Previously presented) A method of electrolytically depositing a copper deposit onto a workpiece by which the workpiece and at least one anode are contacted with the bath according to claim 23, and a flow of electric current is generated between the workpiece and the anodes.

Claim 31. (New) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 2, characterized in that R<sup>5</sup> is aryl.

Claim 32. (New) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 3, characterized in that R<sup>5</sup> is aryl.

Claim 33. (New) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 5, characterized in that X is chlorine, bromine or thiocyanate.

Claim 34. (New) The phenazinium compounds according to claim 5, obtainable according to the following method: a) forming a diazonium compound by diazotization of a monomeric phenazinium compound comprising at least one primary amino group in the presence of mineral acid and diazotization means in a first reaction step, b) reacting the diazonium compound in a second reaction step to the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compound in the presence of mineral acid and halide or pseudohalide, wherein the first and the second reaction steps are both run in one single vessel.

Claim 35. (New) A method of preparing the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compounds in accordance with claim 5, comprising the following reaction steps: a) forming a diazonium compound by diazotization of a monomeric phenazinium compound comprising at least one primary amino group in the presence of mineral acid and diazotization means in a first reaction step, b) reacting the diazonium compound in a second reaction step to the halogenated or pseudohalogenated monomeric phenazinium compound in the presence of mineral acid and halide or pseudohalide, characterized in that the first and the second reaction steps are both run in one single vessel.